

Springdale Farm  
near Buck Island Creek  
Simeon vicinity  
Albemarle County  
Virginia

HABS No. VA-1024

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Historic American Buildings Survey  
National Park Service  
Department of the Interior  
Washington, D. C. 20240

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1-

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

SPRINGDALE FARM

HABS No. VA-1024

Location: Near Buck Island Creek  
Simeon vicinity  
Albemarle County  
Virginia

Present Owners: Wilson W. Cropp, II and  
Ellen Dean Cropp.

Present Status: Private Residence.

Present Condition: Recently (1979-80) restored,  
and in fine condition.

Statement of Significance: Springdale Farm is a vernacular single pile, story-and-a-half structure, double pen in plan, with double front entries, double end chimneys, and a center stair. The distinctive characteristics of the building are its horizontally-laid log frame, its weather-boarded, slate-roofed exterior, and its Classical Revival details. The main block is thought to have been built in 1845, and the shed and kitchen additions around the turn of the twentieth century.

PART I: HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Ownership and Physical History:

Ascertaining the original ownership of the house has presented a puzzlement. The architectural details of the structure, and the date on the chimney, suggest that it was erected in the mid-1840's. The earliest documented evidence of the building, however, is the 1879 plot which shows three structures on the property. And there is no deed reference beyond the establishment of C.B. Winston Homestead in 1871. The property may have been occupied previously, and perhaps passed into State ownership for payment of taxes, but the transfer of title is yet elusive.

Pursuant to the granting of the Homestead, the land remained in use as a working farm, its occupants being nearly self-sufficient upon their land until 1970 (The Hensleys reportedly journeyed to town semiannually to replenish their supplies). In 1970, as a result of a family dispute, the farm was sold to a developer who subsequently subdivided it and sold the parcels. Presently, the house stands on thirty acres, no longer with any road frontage. Access to the property is provided by easement rights over the old drive, from County Route 729. The privacy of the drive is insured by the stipulation noted on the 1979 plat: "The 50' ingress & egress easement shown hereon is for the purpose of this division only and is not to be dedicated to public use" (DB672, p. 745).

The present owners have worked to restore the farmhouse, to modernize its facilities and energy efficiency, and to retain and maintain its classification under agricultural use for tax purposes - and personal pleasure. The pastures have been cleaned, revitalized for grazing of horses, the fences repaired, and the various outbuildings reinstated in adapted uses.

Stylistic and Structural Prototypes:

The Springdale farmhouse embodies an interesting combination of formal and vernacular influences. At first glance, one would be inclined to categorize it as a simple Anglo-American vernacular farmhouse not at all unlike the sort found being constructed throughout the Virginia Tidewater during the eighteenth century. The one-and-a-half story plan with a moderately steep gable roof; the double-end, exterior brick chimneys; the horizontal, parallel-faced, unbeaded weatherboarding, fine slate roof, and shed addition; the panelled doors and double-hung windows with their delicately carved muntins; even the chamfered porch posts bespeak of English influence (the Classical Revival, in particular). A closer examination of the building's construction techniques reveal a more complex combination of prototypes, however.

R.W. Brunskills' observation that "between the extremes of the wholly vernacular and the completely polite, examples occur which have some vernacular and some polite content" is particularly applicable to this Virginia Piedmont farmhouse.<sup>1</sup> For if the most basic elements of the design and construction - the plan and structural system - are examined, it becomes clear that the builders employed continental vernacular framing techniques to define the spaces of a frontier American floor plan; then enwrapped their wholly vernacular box in polite English finishings.

The structural system employed in raising the buildings from the ground is one which scholars of log buildings are quick to point out is not of British extraction.<sup>2</sup> The origins of the horizontally-laid, log-walled structure in America are yet somewhat undefined, although the major driving forces behind the building tradition which forged the way across the advancing American frontier are fairly commonly recognized.

Horizontal log construction was employed as a building technique for vernacular structures in several parts of Continental Europe. Where it actually took root earliest is a matter yet to be determined by more extensive research. For although nearly every source points to Scandinavian (Norse and Viking) settlements for its origins, few have investigated the subject of early wood building in

Europe thoroughly enough to substantiate this supposition with sufficient historical data. Jurgen Hansen has done some valuable research in this field. In his book Architecture in Wood, he succeeds in illustrating the complexity and depth of the study required to begin to lend continuity to the compendium of otherwise apparently disconnected local appearances of this structural technique. His treatment of the specific problem of the origin of horizontal log construction places its emphasis upon the Norwegian "lafte" techniques.<sup>3</sup> However, he is also careful to point out that the technique is a later one (the prehistoric one being "some version of the vertical method" of upright posts), originating in "Scandinavia before the year 1000 A.D., presumably from eastern Europe."<sup>4</sup> Elsewhere in the book references to horizontal log building in Russia, Germany, the Swiss Alps, and Teutonic Northern Europe are made, unfortunately without exact determination of chronological appearance (although he does indicate that the Alpine tradition is a derivative of Northern Europe).<sup>5</sup>

Further confusion of the issue is the evidence which negates the assumption that the origins of the building method in America is purely Swedish. Firstly, the settlement of New Sweden (in parts of Delaware, Maryland and Pennsylvania) was small, relatively isolated, and short-lived.<sup>6</sup> Secondly, the type of construction used there (carefully hewn, tightly-fit log members, with no chinking) is not the same as that used in constructing the majority of log homes found throughout the Mid-Atlantic and Southern States.<sup>7</sup> Mercer notices that a) log construction was also common among other early European folk cultures (eg. Russia, Asia, Siberia, Manchuria, Korea and Switzerland); b) the Swedish built their chimneys inside the gable end walls (one of the ways in which their structural system differed from the American norm); and c) the British were building log garrisons in New England just a couple of years after the landing of the Swedes in Delaware in 1638.<sup>8</sup> Jordan and Morrison suggest that it was the Germans, settling in Pennsylvania after 1700, who independently introduced the form in the New World, and were largely responsible for its widespread use.<sup>10</sup>

Examination of the plans of these houses, and of the details of their finishings, shows the wide variety of cultural influences active on the frontier. Alex Beale's statement that the log cabin became a polygyst of cultures; it became American in every

sense of the word" is precisely true,<sup>11</sup> and well illustrated by the Springdale house.

The walls of the farmhouse are constructed by a system brought to Virginia perhaps by the British, perhaps by the Germans, and perhaps by the Scotch-Irish - the last group being especially predominant in the log-housed settlements of the Piedmont uplands and the Valley of Virginia.<sup>12</sup> A look at its plan, however, presents another prototypical problem: it is distinctly American, as far as any historian of the subject can ascertain.<sup>13</sup> Both Jordan and Wilson attribute the appearance of the double-pen plan to a linearly additive expansion of the single-pen, single-entry, vernacular English house type particularly characteristic of the Virginia Tidewater region.<sup>14</sup> Wilson, however, points out that the resulting double-pen plan generally retained the end (become center) wall of the original structure, and connected the two rooms with a door through this wall. It did not show adoption of the double front entry plan seen at Springdale. This form is peculiar to area further west, and is particularly characteristic of the log buildings of Tennessee.<sup>15</sup>

Whatever the exact origins of the stylistic characteristics exemplified at Springdale, it is clear that the farmhouse is indeed "some vernacular and some polite". In fact, in its present state of restored rustication and refinement (its interior walls stripped of plasterboard and paper, and its exterior repaired and repainted) there is created a sense of the meeting of two worlds. On the one hand, the heavy pine beams, notched and mortared together to create a stalwart frame, express the rugged, self-sufficient character of the frontier craftsman. Endearingly juxtaposed to these elements of the structure are the mid-nineteenth-century, Classical Revival characteristics of the exterior and the finishings.

Chain of Title.

Location of Records: Deed Books (DB) located  
in the Records Room of the Clerk of the  
Court, Albemarle County Courthouse,  
Charlottesville, Virginia.

December 4, 1871, DB 66, pg. 632.

To: Chiswell B. Winston

From: General Assembly of Virginia

This Deed ... Witnesseth that whereas C.B. Winston of Charlottesville, Albemarle County, who is a householder and head of a family desires to become entitled to the full benefit of a homestead exempt from ... gainseeking as sale in accordance with the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of Virginia entitled "An Act to present in what means and on what conditions a Householder as Head of a family shall set apart and hold a Homestead and personal property for the benefit of himself and his family exempt from sale for debt" approved June 27th 1870 ... the said C.B. Winston by these presents declares that it is his intention to claim and he hereby claims as and for his homestead in accordance with the above mentioned act of Assembly the following property to wit: one sorrel horse, one spring wagon and one buggy now in his possession also his stock of buggy horse rakes ... his stock of wheat fans ... and all the lumber and other material for the manufacture of said horse rakes and said wheat fans now in the possession of the said Winston ... estimates as worth about \$800 ... as and for his homestead. Also the stock of milenary goods in the store kept by his wife I.T. Winston to the value

of one thousand dollars which said stock will be replaced as sold and the said stock ... the said Winston claims as and for his homestead ... also claims household & kitchen furniture now in his ... possession to the value of \$100 as and for his Homestead ... being duly stamped with \$2.00 Internal Revenue stamps, was thereupon admitted to record. (no DB reference; no General Index listing.)

January 1, 1860 - December 31, 1884, General Index 3, pg. 588.

To: Chiswell B. Winston

From: Homestead

Reference: DB 66, p. 632.

June 20, 1885, DB 87, pg. 80.

To: Charles B. Winston, of Philadelphia, Pa.

From: Elliott V. Winston  
R.T.W., executor  
S.V. Southall, Commissioner

... R.T.W. Duke ... in the chancery cause of Elliott V. Winston ... Executor acting on the 19th of May, 1879, did sell on March 7, 1881 to Charles B. Winston as the highest bidder the 310 acres of land being the 325 acres ... mentioned in the decree of 19th May 1879 less the 15 acres thereof previously sold to John Banks (colored) and accounted for by Chiswell B. Winston's executor ... said 310 acres being sold subject to the dower of Lucy T. Winston (widow of said Chiswell B. Winston, dead.) in 54 acres



thereof ... therefore deed ... the 20th day of June 1885 between S.V. Southall, Commissioner, of the first part, and said Charles B. Winston (now of Philadelphia, Pa.) of the second part ... 310 acres of land ... adjoining the lands of Hugh Chisholm, Sally Hoggs, Mrs. Tate, John Allen & others ... a plat heretofore filed ... annexed as a part of the deed ... showing 325 acres, of which John Banks' 15 acres is laid off at one corner, ... showing the 54 acres of dower land to consist of 47 acres including the dwelling ... and seven acres of woodland detached.

November 29, 1899, DB 116, pg. 49.

To: J.L Yowell & T.M. Yowell, of Albemarle County, Virginia

From: Charles B. Winston & Isabella T. Winston, of Philadelphia, Pa.

\$1000.00; of which \$400.00 is cash in hand ... land containing 351 1/2 (+) acres ... subject to the dower of Lucy T. Winston in 54 acres of said tract ... said parties of the first part have the right to convey the said land to grantees subject to said land... free from all encumbrances except said dower ... said grantors expressly reserved the family burying ground on said tract as at present laid off with the right of ingress and egress to and from the same over said tract of land for all purposes necessary for the visitation of said grave yard ...

August 22, 1903, DB 135, pg. 421.

Subject: Divorce of James D. Yowell and Bettie Lewis Yowell.

James D. Yowell and Bettie Lewis Yowell, both of Greene County, Virginia ... some unhappy differences and disagreements ... B.L. Yowell has instituted in ... court of Greene a suit in equity ... to obtain a divorce "a mensa et thoro" alimony ... agreed to live separate ... J.D. Yowell has agreed to pay unto ... B.L. Yowell ... \$550.00 ... to be in full for the interest of said B.L. Yowell in the tract of 100 acres of land lying in Greene County upon which the said J.D. Yowell now resides, the said Bettie L. Yowell owning one third in fee thereof and a contingent dower estate two thirds thereof ... to be for the support maintenance and alimony of said B.L. Yowell ... J.D. Yowell and B.L. Yowell his wife hereby grant and convey unto N.B. Early all of the interest of ... B.L. Yowell in the lands now owned by ... J.D. Yowell or in any lands he may acquire in trust as follows; if the said J.D. Yowell shall sell any of such lands in his lifetime, the said N.B. Early shall unite with him in the conveyance ... and thereby pass the contingent dower right of ... B.L. Yowell ..., of course if ... B.L. Yowell shall die before her said husband her contingent right of dower will be at an end ...

August 22, 1903, DB 141, pg 125

Subject: Divorce of James D. Yowell and Bettie Lewis Yowell; appointment of attorney N.B. Early.

James D. Yowell and Bettie Lewis Yowell appointed and constituted N.B. Early their attorney ... in executing and signing any deed that either ... should make for the purpose of conveying the contingent right of dower or the contingent right of curtesy ... in any real estate belonging

to either ... the parties having separated;  
property relinquished to each other all  
right title ... through marital rights ...

October 12, 1906, DB 136, pg. 426.

To: T.H. Yowell of Albemarle County

From: J.L. Yowell & T.M. Yowell of  
Albemarle County

\$1800.00 cash in hand ... land adjoining  
... lands of J.B. Andrews & Henry Allen  
... 266 (+) acres ... T.H. Yowell is justly  
indebted to Mrs. Janet C. Cree (\$300.00) ...  
being for borrowed money, balance purchase  
price of land, contains waiver of the  
Homestead Exemption ...

December 13, 1907, DB 136, pg. 4 & 5

To: J.D. Yowell

From: T.H. Yowell, widower

\$1800.00; of which \$1500.00 is cash in  
hand, and assumption of debt due by the  
first party to Janet C. Cree (\$300.00)  
by the second party ... containing waiver  
of the homestead exemption. Said debt  
is secured by a deed of trust with E.O. McCue,  
Trustee, on the lands hereby conveyed ...  
land in Albemarle County, State of Virginia,  
near Nicks Post Office, adjoining lands  
of J.B. Andrews & Henry Allen ... 266 (+)  
acres.

October 30, 1909, DB 141, pg. 125.

To: John W. Hensley

From: James D. Yowell & N.B. Early,  
attorney.

\$2000.00; \$1000.00 of which is cash in hand, and the assumption of debt due Janet C. Cree (\$300.00) of December 6, 1907 - A.C.D.B 136, p. 426 ... including the contingent right of Dower of said Bettie Lewis Yowell ... land in Albemarle County, State of Virginia, near Nicks Post Office and Buck Island Church (or Buck-eyland Church), and adjoining the land of J.B. Andrews, Henry Allen & others ... containing 266 (+) acres ... T.H. Yowell, who is now residing on said land, shall be able to retain two rooms in the dwelling and ... his crop & other personal property may remain on the said land up to & unto April 15, 1909 free of charge ... the wheat crop ... however is the property of ... the party of the second part (J.W. Hensley)

July 22, 1940, DB 247, pg. 298.

To: Malcolm L. Hensley & Bernard L. Hensley

From: John W. Hensley & Lucy A. Hensley

\$10.00 cash in hand ... land in Albemarle County, Virginia, near Nicks Post Office and Buck Island Church, adjoining lands of J.B. Andrews, Henry Allen & others ... 266 (+) acres ... as well as all personal property on the said place in the way of farming implements, horses, cows, household & kitchen furnishings not already owned by grantees ... conveyance subject to reservations of the life estate of the grantor (J.W. Hensley) and his wife, Lucy A. Hensley, or the survivor of the other, in and to all the above described as well as the personal property not already owned by the grantees.

November 15, 1972, DB 523, pg. 524.

a. To: Charles C. Kirtley

From: Bernard J. Hensley & Ella B. Hensley

November 24, 1972, DB 523, pg. 532.

b. To: Charles C. Kirtley

From: Malcolm L. Hensley, unmarried.

- a. \$10.00 cash in hand ... one-half undivided interest ... land in Scottsville Magisterial District of Albemarle County, Virginia ... subject to easements by

Virginia Telephone and Telegraph Co.

DB 408, p. 236

Virginia Electric and Power Co.

DB 285, p. 454

Public in State Routes 729 & 728 see attached plat 295,567 acres total, plat on p. 526, DB 526, 12/13/72.

- b. \$40,000, \$4,000.00 of which paid cash in hand, the balance secured in a deed of trust ... one-half undivided interest ... 295,567 acre ... plat attached to preceeding deed, 12/13/72 ... same easements as above.

August 27, 1979, DB 679, pg. 292.

To: Wilson W. Cropp, II & Ellen Dean Cropp

From: Charles C. Kirtley & Dorothy B. Kirtley

Rt. 9 Box 151-A, Charlottesville, Virginia, 22901. \$54,000.00 cash in hand ... 30(±) acres with 50 foot non-exclusive easements of right-of-way ... from Route 729, shown on plat of February 16, 1979, recorded in DB 672, p. 745.

NOTES

- <sup>1</sup>R.W.Brunskill, Illustrated Handbook of Vernacular Architecture, Faber and Faber, 1978 (London), p. 26.
- <sup>2</sup>Ibid., p. 52; and Alex W. Bealer, The Log Cabin, Barre Publishing, 1978 (Barre, Mass.), pp. 13-14.
- <sup>3</sup>Jurgen Hansen, ed., Architecture in Wood, Gerhard Stalling Verlag, 1969 (Oldenburg and Hamburg, Germany), pp. 23-24.
- <sup>4</sup>Ibid., p. 23.
- <sup>5</sup>Ibid., p. 180.
- <sup>6</sup>Terry G. Jordan, Texas Log Buildings, University of Texas Press, 1978 (Austin and London), p. 23.
- <sup>7</sup>Ibid., p. 23.
- <sup>8</sup>Henry C. Mercer, The Origin of Log Houses in the United States, Bucks County Historical Society, 1967 (Doylestown, Pa.), p. 14.
- <sup>9</sup>Ibid., pp. 14, 31.
- <sup>10</sup>Jordan, Texas Log Buildings, p. 24; and Hugh Morrison, Early American Architecture, Oxford University Press, 1952 (New York), p. 166.
- <sup>11</sup>Alex W. Bealer, The Log Cabin, p. 15.
- <sup>12</sup>Morrison, Early American Architecture, p. 166.
- <sup>13</sup>Eugene Murphy Wilson, Folk Houses of Northern Alabama, Xerox University Microfilms, 1974 (Ann Arbor, Michigan), p. 168.
- <sup>14</sup>Jordan, Texas Log Buildings, p. 113; and Wilson, Folk Houses of Northern Alabama, pp. 104, 168.
- <sup>15</sup>Wilson, Folk Houses of Northern Alabama, pp. 108-09.

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Alabama. Ann Arbor, Michigan: Xerox University  
Microfilms, 1974.

PART II: ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Site:

Springdale Farm is located approximately ten miles south-east of Charlottesville, Virginia, in a section of the county of Albemarle called Buck Island (a transliteration of the original name, "Buckeye Land" or "Buck-eyland"). The property lies a little more than two miles south of Route 53, approximately six miles south-east of Monticello. It is situated just north of County Highway 728, and west of County Highway 729. Access is gained from Route 729, via a long private drive.

The house rests on a knoll, at about 400 feet above sea level. The land rises gently to the south, and falls away toward the north-west, thereby providing a lovely, clear view of the tops of the Blue Ridge Mountains. The terrain is rolling and the water table quite high (two feet below the surface in some places). Numerous springs lend the farm its name. All the land is well-drained, serviced as it is by Winston Creek, Buck Island Creek, and their tributaries. The house grounds are adorned with large shade trees (planted by the Hensleys in the first decade of this century), aged boxwoods (dating to the nineteenth century), and an apple orchard.

On the rise of land directly north of the house is the little cemetery referred to in the transfer of title from the Winstons to the Yowells (Db 116, 1899): "... said grantors expressly reserved the family burying ground on said tract as at present laid off with the right of ingress and egress to and from the same over said tract of land for all purposes necessary for the visitation of said graveyard".



#### Orientation:

The house is situated so as to give the double-entry porch facade a full southern exposure, and to provide a generous view of the mountains across the paddock to the west from the large windows of the shed and kitchen additions.

#### Architectural Character:

The farmhouse is a three bay, one-and-a-half story, log building covered with unbeaded weatherboards. The Classical Revival details of the doors, windows, and porch posts suggest that the 1845 date inscribed on the west chimney is most likely correct.

#### Condition of Original Materials:

Sandblasting has removed some of the summer wood from the surfaces of the doors and some of the interior mouldings, and the roof has been patched in a few places with mismatched slates, but in general the condition of the original materials of the structure is fine.

#### Plan:

The original structure is of a single-pile, center-stairs, double-entry (one into each of the two rooms from the front porch), double-end chimney plan. The building is laid out symmetrically, both in terms of the disposition and size of its interior spaces, and in the placement of the doors and windows on all but the north facade. The stair leads from each

lower room to the half-story above. Only one of the upper rooms has had its fireplace exposed and returned to use: the west end chimney remains plastered over on the interior. Closets have been added both on the first floor beneath the stair, and on the second floor, in each of the two rooms.

#### Elevations:

The eastern facade retains its original appearance, save for the loss of the carpenter's corner board at the bottom of the north roof rake and the replaced window (panes and muntins) on the north side of the chimney. Its distinctive features are the chimney, and the bead-moulded edge boards.

The west facade appears to have been identical to its eastern counterpart originally. Today the visibility of the lower portion of the facade is obstructed by the shed addition. The upper portion of the chimney is comparatively new, the old one having been either blown off by wind or destroyed by creosote fire, and replaced. Elsewise, the facade still boasts its original two diminutive, nine-light, drop-hinged casement windows on either side of its new chimney, placed so close as to touch the chimney, brick to window frame.

The north elevation has been altered only by the insertion of a large plate glass window. Due to the fact that the north wall of the west room is plastered on the interior, it is not possible to determine what may have been there previously. The east room still has its original door and window. The appearance of the structure from the south is quite similar to the original. The wooden porch was recently removed, and "duplicated" in concrete. The lovely, chamfered,

wooden posts were salvaged, and repositioned on the new porch. Another alteration to the facade was made in the early twentieth century, when the damaged east window was repaired with larger panes. The shed addition abuts the building to the west, and does not disturb the integrity of this facade.

#### Foundation:

There is no basement to either the original portion or the additions to the house. The building instead is set up on a low wall of undressed and (until 1980) largely unmortared stone. The gaps in the stonework provided essential air circulation to the underside of the floorboards. Filling the spaces with urethane foam and mortar has significantly decreased heat loss through the floor boards, but eliminated ventilation.

#### Frame:

The original structure was constructed primarily of laid logs and chinking. The "8 x 8", yellow heart pine members were hand-hewn with a broad axe, and sit approximately six inches apart. The corner joints are "V" notched and pegged, rather than just notched, for added strength. (see fig. 1)

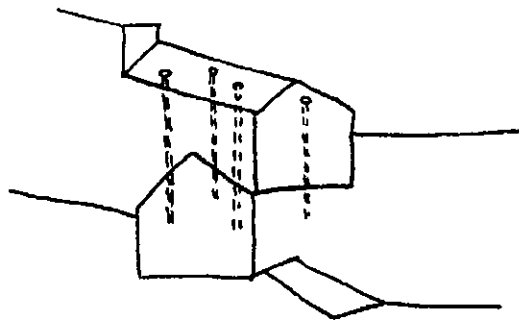


fig. 1

The joints were originally filled with "chink and daub" - slate slivers and clay. They have been redone with metal lathe and mortar for a more airtight and permanent seal. The walls are weatherboarded on the exterior, and were plastered on the inside until the recent restoration, when the insulative quality of the planter was sacrificed for the aesthetic appeal of the exposed logs. (photo 15 )

#### Roofing:

The pitch of the gable roof is moderately steep. The roof is shingled in grey slate, probably quarried nearby along the James River. Laid in straight horizontal rows, they are overlapped at the ridge (north-facing slates over south-facing slates) to retard weathering and seepage. The eaves are finished with simple boxed cornices.

#### Chimneys:

Red Clay for the bricks used the building the chimneys was dug from the creek on the property, and the bricks fired in a "pit" kiln. An interesting result of the method used in firing the bricks is that both stretchers and headers became glazed in the process: both appear at random on the face of the east end chimney. Laid in five-course American bond to the neck, and in common bond from there upward, the chimneys are corniced and capped at a height of approximately three feet above the ridge. The east chimney is flush with the wall to a point about three feet below the ridge, and from thence rises free-standing, for fire protection. The newer neck of the west end remains flush to the ridge. The east end chimney has two shoulders, and the west chimney two flues. At the top of the west chimney neck

is inscribed the date of construction - not entirely legible, but distinguishable to the first three places: 1842 (until being repainted recently). Since this is the replaced portion of this chimney, the validity of the date is somewhat questionable. We would like to assume, however, that it was copied correctly from the original brick.

#### Doors and Windows:

The doors of the old farmhouse are all alike, and were all in place when the Hensleys moved in 1909. They are hand-crafted of pine, each having four recessed panels, moulded on the exterior (photo 19 ). The hardware is original, and was forged on the property.

The two double-hung "six-over-six", sash windows which have survived unaltered display small panes and finely-shaped muntins typical of the Classical Revival period. The more recent replacements have successively larger panes, the north wall having suffered the addition of a "picture" window. The windows were once fit with shutters, but these are long gone.

#### Mouldings:

The building is enframed with unbeaded rake and cornice boards, as well as mouldings at the corners of the house which are beaded. Gutters and downspouts are twentieth-century additions.

On the interior, the finishings are generally rather plain. A beaded moulding is to be found upstairs, at eight inches above the "chair rail". It continues the full length of the stairwell (photo 20 ). The edge of the stair-end face board (which is now covered by the closet wall is also beaded).

### Flooring:

The floors of the east room of the first floor and of the entire upstairs are of the original, six inch wide, tongue-and-groove heart pine, and are secured with square-headed cut nails. Each board runs the full length of the room. The west room (first floor) flooring was replaced in the 1970's by the present owners, since the original boards were not reclaimable. The method by which the upper floor boards were laid level, by chiselling away the underside (just above each joint) of any board which lay above level, is visible from below. Also visible along the broad faces of the exposed joists are the saw marks, which, being nearly straight, indicate that these members may have been pit-sawn. In the west end of the building, the integrity of the joists has been disrupted: holes were cut through several of them to allow passage of the feeder lines for the acetelene lamps installed in the early part of this century.

### Fireplaces:

Each room except the west room upstairs has a flat-linteled, shallow fireplace. All but the east room (ground floor) hearth are of brick: the exception is of a solid slate slab, now cracked. All of the mantles are new additions. If the house had any originally, none of them survived to the time of the restoration by the Cropps.

### Stair:

The stair is completely boxed in at present. It may have been open to the east room originally, since there is no log wall on this side, but (in the absence of the closet) a beaded stair end face board. Approach from both sides seems to have been the original intention. The approach through the log wall (from the west) may have been an afterthought, but it would have had to have been effected before 1909, for it was there when

the Hensleys took ownership.

#### Hardware:

The iron box locks, door knobs and square-headed nails were all made on the property, and for the most part remain unchanged to the present time. Where repairs have been made, the nails are wire nails.

#### Additions:

The shed addition was constructed by the Hensleys in the first decade of this century. It served as a "meal" room (flour and staple storage), and to put the kitchen (formerly a separate structure) under the same roof as the main house. The west chimney was opened to the outside to furnish heat for the shed. There was no indoor plumbing in any part of the house, nor any flooring in the additions, until the Cropps restored the structure in 1979. The shed addition now shelters a family play room and a study. The improved kitchen addition houses a laundry, kitchen, dining area and bath.

#### Outbuildings:

Several outbuildings stand on the property, and some on a portion of the original homestead which has been subdivided and sold. The only nineteenth-century structure remaining is the large barn (approx. 50' x 100') which stands on the south side of the drive about 300 feet from the house. The other structures were built by the Hensleys in the early 1900's: tool shed, blacksmith shop, smokehouse, chicken house, stables, privy, machine shed/corn crib, machine shed/granary, dairy cow barn with hay loft, and hay barn with side aisle runs for cattle.

PART III: PROJECT INFORMATION

This documentation was undertaken by the School of Architecture at the University of Virginia, under the direction of K. Edward Lay, Professor of Architecture. The project was done by Claudia Craig, Graduate Student in Architectural History, during the Spring Semester, 1981. The material was donated to the Historic American Buildings Survey. It was not produced under HABS supervision, nor edited by members of the HABS staff.